

W H E

Johnny *wheel'd*, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phillis all her trinkets pawn'd.
Swift.
WHEEL. *n. f.* [Dycol, Saxon; *wiel*, Dutch; *híael*, Islandick.]
1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis.
Carnality within raises all the combustions without: this
is the great *wheel* to which the clock owes its motion. *Dec. P.*
The gasping charioteer beneath the *wheel*
Of his own car. *Dryden.*
Fortune fits all breathless, and admires to feel
A fate so weighty, that it stops her *wheel*. *Dryden.*
Some watches are made with four *wheels*, others with five.
Locke.
A *wheel-plough* is one of the best and easiest draughts.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. A circular body.
Let go thy hold when a great *wheel* runs down a hill, left
it break thy neck with following it. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
3. A carriage that runs upon wheels.
The star that rose at evening bright,
Towards heav'n's descent had stopp'd his westering *wheel*.
Milton.
Through the proud street the moves the publick gaze,
The turning *wheel* before the palace stays.
4. An instrument on which criminals are tortured.
Let them pull all about mine ears, present me
Death on the *wheel*, or at wild horses heels. *Shakespeare.*
Thou art a foul in bliss, but I am bound
Upon a *wheel* of fire. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
For all the torments of her *wheel*
May you as many pleasures share. *Waller.*
His examination is like that which is made by the rack and
wheel. *Addison.*
5. The instrument of spinning.
Verse sweetens care, however rude the found,
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor as the turns the giddy *wheel* around,
Revolves the sad vicissitudes of things. *Giffard.*
6. Rotation; revolution.
Look not too long upon these turning *wheels* of vicissitude,
lest we become giddy. *Bacon.*
According to the common vicissitude and *wheel* of things,
the proud and the insolent, after long trampling upon others,
come at length to be trampled upon themselves. *Saith's Sermons.*
7. A compals about; a tract approaching to circularity.
He throws his flight in many an airy *wheel*. *Milton.*
To *WHEEL*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To move on wheels.
2. To turn on an axis.
The moon carried about the earth always shews the same
face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own center. *Bentley.*
3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.
4. To turn; to have vicissitudes.
5. To fetch a compals.
Spies
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to *wheel*
Three or four miles about. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
You my Myrmidons,
Mark what I say, attend me where I *wheel*. *Shakespeare.*
Continually *wheeling* about, he kept them in so strait, that no
man could, without great danger, go to water his horse. *Knol.*
He at hand provokes
His rage, and plies him with redoubled strokes;
Wheels as he *wheels*. *Dryden.*
Half these draw off, and coast the south
With strictest watch: these other *wheel* the north:
Our circuit meets full west: as flame they part,
Half *wheeling* to the shield, half to the spear.
Now smoothly steers through air his rapid flight,
Then *wheeling* down the steep of heav'n he flies
And draws a radiant circle o'er the skies. *Pope.*
6. To roll forward.
The course of justice *wheel'd* about,
And left thee but a very prey to time. *Shakespeare.*
Thunder
Must *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton.*
To *WHEEL*. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to
whirl round.
Heav'n rowl'd
Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand
First *wheels* their course. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
WHEELBARROW. *n. f.* [*wheel* and *barrow*.] A carriage driven
forward on one wheel.
Carry bottles in a *wheelbarrow* upon rough ground, but not
filled full, but leave some air. *Bacon.*
Pippins did in *wheelbarrows* abound
King.
WHEELER. *n. f.* [from *wheel*.] A maker of wheels.
After local names, the most have been derived from occupations, as Potter, Smith, Brailer, *Wheeler*, Wright. *Camden.*
WHEELWRIGHT. *n. f.* [*wheel* and *wright*.] A maker of wheel-carriages.
It is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the
wheelwrights. *Mortimer.*

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WHEELY. *adj.* [from *wheel*.] Circular; suitable to rotation.
Hinds exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a *wheelly* form
To the expected grinder. *Philips.*
To *WHEEZE*. *v. n.* [Dycol, Saxon.] To breathe with noise.
The constriction of the trachea freightens the passage of
the air, and produces the *wheezing* in the asthma. *Floyer.*
It is easy to run into ridicule the best descriptions, when
once a man is in the humour of laughing, till he *wheezes* at
his own dull jest. *Dryden.*
The fawning dog runs mad; the *wheezing* twine
With coughs is choak'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Prepare balsamick cups, to *wheezing* lungs.
Medicinal, and short-breath'd. *Philips.*
Wheezing asthma loth to stir.
WHELK. *n. f.* [See *WELK*.]
1. An inequality; a protuberance.
His face is all bubuckles, and *welks*, and knobs, and flames
of fire. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
2. A pustule. [See *WELK*.]
To *WHELM*. *v. a.* [Dycol, Saxon; *wilmas*, Islandick.]
1. To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury.
Grievous mischiefs which a wicked fay
Had wrought, and many *welms* in deadly pain. *Shakespeare.*
This pink is my prize, or ocean *welms* them all. *Shakespeare.*
So the sad offence deserves,
Plung'd in the deep for ever let me lye,
Welm'd under seas. *Addison.*
Discharge the load of earth that lies on you, like one of
the mountains under which the poets say, the giants and men
of the earth are *welms*. *Pope.*
Deplore
The *welming* billow and the faithless oar.
2. To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.
On those cursed engines triple row,
They saw them *welms*, and all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton.*
Welm some things over them and keep them there. *Mortimer.*
WHELP. *n. f.* [*welp*, Dutch; *huelpar*, Islandick; *hwelp*, Swedish.]
1. The young of a dog; a puppy.
They call'd us, for our fierceness, English dogs,
Now, like their *welps*, we crying run away. *Shakespeare.*
Welps come to their growth within three quarters of a
year. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Welps are blind nine days, and then begin to see as generally
believed; but as we have elsewhere declared, it is rare that
their eye-lids open until the twelfth day. *Bacon.*
2. The young of any beast of prey.
The lion's *welp* shall be to himself unknown. *Shakespeare.*
Those unlickt bear *welps*. *Dante.*
3. A son. In contempt.
The young *welp* of Talbot's raging brood
Did flesh his puny sword in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakespeare.*
4. A young man. In contempt.
Slave, I will strike your foul out with my foot,
Let me but find you again with such a face:
You *welp*. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*
That awkward *welp*, with his money-bags, would have
made his entrance. *Addison's Guardian.*
To *WHELP*. *v. n.* To bring young. Applied to beasts, generally
beasts of prey.
A lioness hath *welped* in the streets,
And graves have yawn'd. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
In a bitch ready to *welp*, we found four puppies. *Boyle.*
In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters *welp'd*.
And stab'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
WHEN. *adv.* [*whan*, Gothick; *whanne*, Sax. *whanne*, Dutch.]
1. At the time that.
Divers curious men judged that one Theodosius should succeed,
when indeed Theodosius did. *Camden.*
One who died several ages ago, raises a secret fondness and
benevolence for him in our minds, when we read his story. *Addison.*
2. At what time?
When was it the last walk'd? —
—Since his majesty went into the field. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
If there's a pow'r above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud,
Through all her works; he must delight in virtue,
And that which he delights in must be happy. *Addison.*
3. Which time.
I was adopted heir by his consent;
Since when, his oath is broke. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
4. At which time.
By this the bloody troops were at the door,
When as a sudden and a strange dismay,
Enforc'd them strain who should go in before. *Daniel.*
5. After the time that.
When I have once handed a report to another, how know
I how he may improve it? *Government of the Tongue.*

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5. At what time.
Kings may
Take their advantage when and how they list. *Daniel.*
6. At what particular time.
His seed, when is not set, shall bruise my head. *Milton.*
7. *WHEN*. *adv.* At the time when; what time.
This when as Guyon saw, he gan enquire
What meant that peace about that lady's throne. *Fa. Queen.*
When as sacred light began to dawn
In Eden on the humid flow'rs, that breath'd
Their morning incense, came the human pair. *Milton.*
WHENCE. *adv.* [Formed from *where* by the same analogy with
hence from *here*.]
1. From what place.
2. From what person.
3. *WHENCE*. feeble nature! shall we summon aid,
If by our pity and our pride betray'd?
4. From which premises.
Their practice was to look no farther before them than the
next line; whence it will follow, that they can drive to no cer-
tain point. *Dryden.*
5. From which place or person.
Grateful to acknowledge whence his good descends. *Addison.*
6. For which cause.
Recent urine, diffused with a fixed alkali, is turned into an
alkaline nature; whence alkaline salts, taken into a human
body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and
volatile. *Arbutnot on Ailments.*
7. From what source.
I have shewn whence the understanding may get all the ideas
it has. *Locke.*
8. *WHENCE*. A vitious mode of speech.
From whence he views, with his black-lidded eyes,
Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his titles, in a place
From whence himself does fly. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
9. *WHENCE*. Another barbarism.
He ask'd his guide,
What and of whence was he who press'd the hero's side?
Dryden's Æn.
WHENCESOEVER. *adv.* [whence and ever.] From what place
soever.
Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it, contains in it all the ideas
it has. *Locke.*
Wretched nature, or arbitrary thing!
Whence ever I thy cruel offence bring,
I own thy influence; for I feel thy sting. *Prior.*
WHENEVER. *adv.* [when and ever, or soever.] At whatsoever
time.
O welcome hour *whenever*! Why delays
His hand to execute?
Men grow first acquainted with many of these self-evident
truths, upon their being propos'd, not because innate, but
because the consideration of the nature of the things, contained
in those words, would not suffer him to think otherwise, how
or *whenever* he is brought to reflection. *Locke.*
Our religion, *whenever* it is truly received into the heart,
will appear in justice, friendship, and charity. *Rogers.*
WHERE. *adv.* [Dycol, Saxon; *whar*, Dutch.]
1. At which place or places.
She visited that place, where first she was so happy as to see
the cause of her unhapp. *Sidney.*
God doth in publick prayer respect the solemnity of places,
where his name should be called on amongst his people. *Hooker.*
In every land we have a larger space,
Where we with green adorn our fairy bow'rs. *Dryden.*
In Lydia born,
Where plenteous harvests the fat fields adorn. *Dryden.*
2. At what place.
Ah! where was Eloise?
3. At the place in which.
Where I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherish'd by her child-like duty,
I now am full resolv'd to take a wife. *Shakespeare.*
4. *WHERE*. At any place.
Those subterraneous waters were universal, as a dissolution
of the exterior earth could not be made any where but it would
fall into waters. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
5. *WHERE*, like *here*, has in composition a kind of pronominal
signification: as, *wheresoever*, of which.
6. It has the nature of a noun. Not now in use.
He shall find no where safe to hide himself.
Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou lovest here, a better where to find. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
WHEREABOUT. *adv.* [where and about.]
1. Near what place.
2. Near which place.
Thou firm set earth,
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very stones prate of my *whereabouts*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

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3. Concerning which.
The greatness of all actions is measured by the worthiness
of the subject from which they proceed, and the object *where-*
about they are conversant: we must of necessity, in both re-
spects, acknowledge that this present world affordeth not any
thing comparable unto the duties of religion. *Hooker.*
WHEREAS. *adv.* [where and as.]
1. When on the contrary.
Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most
notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal should always begin
with true knowledge. *Sprat's Sermons.*
The aliment of plants is nearly one uniform juice; *whereas*
animals live upon very different sorts of substances. *Arbutnot.*
2. At which place. Obsolete.
They came to fiery flood of Phlegeton,
Whereas the damned ghosts in torments fry. *Fa. Queen.*
Prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk. *Shak. H. VI.*
3. The thing being so that. Always referred to something different.
Whereas we read of many of them so much commended,
some for their mild and merciful disposition, some for their
virtuous severity, some for integrity of life; all these were the
fruits of true and infallible principles delivered unto us in the
word of God. *Hooker.*
Whereas all bodies seem to work by the communication of
their natures, and impressions of their motions; the diffusion
of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former,
and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon.*
Whereas wars are generally causes of poverty, the special
nature of this war with Spain, if made by sea, is like to be a
lucrative war. *Bacon.*
Whereas seeing requires light, a free medium, and a right
line to the objects, we can hear in the dark, immured, and by
curve lines. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their
number is already swoln to five. *Baker on Learning.*
One imagines that the terrestrial matter, which is showered
down with rain, enlarges the bulk of the earth: another fan-
cies that the earth will ere long all be washed away by rains,
and the waters of the ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry
land: *whereas*, by this distribution of matter, continual provision
is every where made for the supply of bodies. *Woodward.*
WHEREAT. *adv.* [where and at.] At which.
This he thought would be the fittest resting place, till we
might go further from his mother's fury; *whereat* he was no
less angry, and ashamed, than desirous to obey Zelmane. *Sidney.*
This is in man's conversion unto God, the first stage *where-*
at his race towards heaven beginneth. *Hooker.*
WHEREAT I wak'd, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
WHEREBY. *adv.* [where and by.] By which.
But even that, you must confess, you have received of her,
and so are rather gratefully to thank her, than to press any fur-
ther, till you bring something of your own, *whereby* to claim
it. *Stimney.*
Prevent those evils *whereby* the hearts of men are lost. *Hooker.*
You take my life,
When you do take the means *whereby* I live. *Shakespeare.*
If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince *whereby* he
was a king, he may refresh himself by considering all that is
left him, *whereby* he is a man. *Taylor.*
This is the most rational and most profitable way of learn-
ing languages, and *whereby* we may best hope to give account
to God of our youth spent herein. *Milton.*
This delight they take in doing of mischief, *whereby* I mean
the pleasure they take to put any thing in pain that is capable
of it, is no other than a foreign and introduced disposi-
tion. *Locke.*
WHEREVER. *adv.* [where and ever.] At whatsoever place.
Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,
Wherever that on ground they might him find. *Fa. Queen.*
Him serve, and fear!
Of other creatures, as him pleases best,
Wherever plac'd, let him dispose. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Not only to the sons of Abraham's loins
Salvation shall be preach'd; but to the sons
Of Abraham's faith, *wherever* through the world. *Milton.*
Where'er thy navy spreads her canvas wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all the brings. *Waller.*
The climate, about thirty degrees, may pass for the Hesper-
ides of our age, whatever of *where-ever* the other was. *Temp.*
He cannot but love virtue, *wherever* it is. *P. Atterbury.*
Wherever he hath receded from the Mosaic account of the
earth, he hath receded from nature and matter of fact. *Woodward.*
Wherever Shakespeare has invented, he is greatly below the
novelist; since the incidents he has added are neither necessary
nor probable. *Shakespeare Illustrated.*
WHEREFORE. *adv.* [where and for.]
1. For which reason.
The ox and the ass desire their food, neither purpose they
unto themselves any end *wherefore*. *Hooker.*
There